

A map of the tropical Pacific Ocean with various island groups labeled. Pink dots, representing coral disease outbreaks, are clustered in the Mariana Archipelago, the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands, the Main Hawaiian Islands, the Coral Triangle, and the Pacific Remote Island Areas. The U.S. coastline is visible on the right, and Australia is at the bottom left.

Fore-C: Forecasting coral disease outbreaks across the tropical Pacific

HURRICANES AND CARIBBEAN CORAL REEFS: IMPACTS, RECOVERY PATTERNS, AND ROLES

TOBY A. GARDNER,^{1,2} ISABELLE M. C. AND ANDR

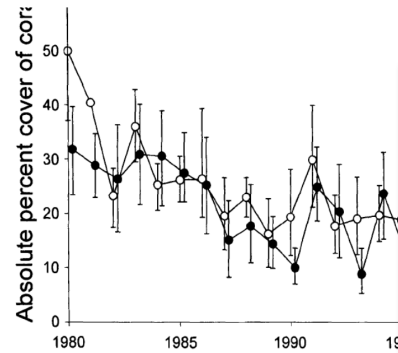
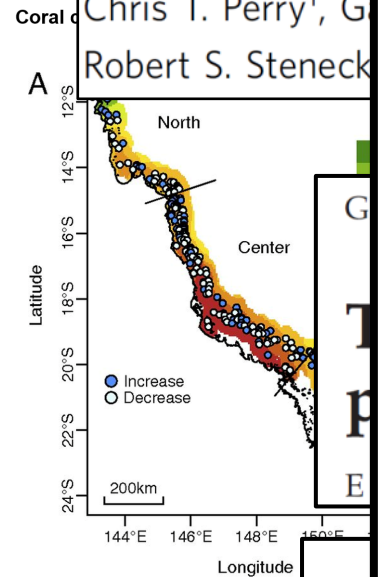


FIG. 5. Coral percent cover at impacted and nonimpacted (open circles) sites across the Caribbean from 1980 to 2001. Means (with 95% confidence intervals) for each year are shown for clarity. $N = 1$ for 1980 and 1981.



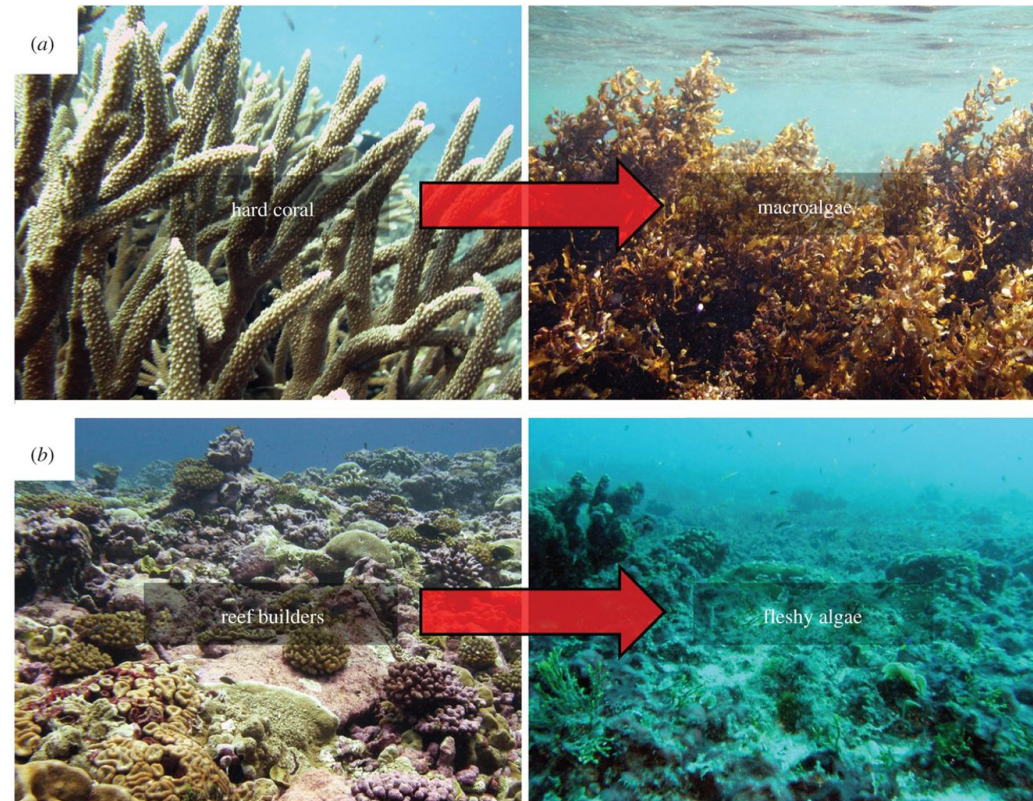
Glenn De'ath et al. PNAS 2012;109:44:17

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Caribbean-wide decline in carbonate production threatens reef health

Chris T. Perry¹, G Robert S. Steneck

(a) The two benthic functional groups commonly used to evaluate reef health: hard coral and macroalgae.



Jennifer E. Smith et al. Proc. R. Soc. B 2016;283:20151985

June 2014 - May 2017 Thermal Stress

- Longest global bleaching event ever
- Most widespread bleaching event ever
- Over ½ exposed twice (Guam 4 of 5 years)
- >75% suffered bleaching-level heat stress
- Probably most damaging on record

NOAA Coral Reef Watch 5 km Maximum Satellite Coral Bleaching Alert Area June 2014 - May 2017

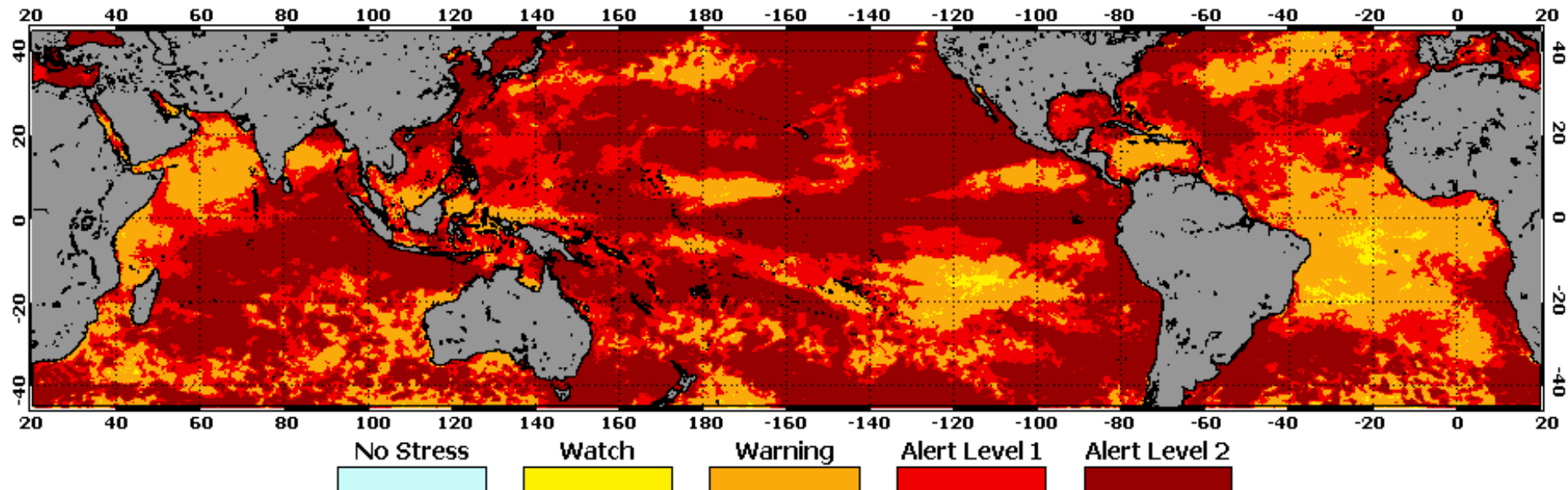




Image: Hawai'i DAR

Coral diseases

Bands



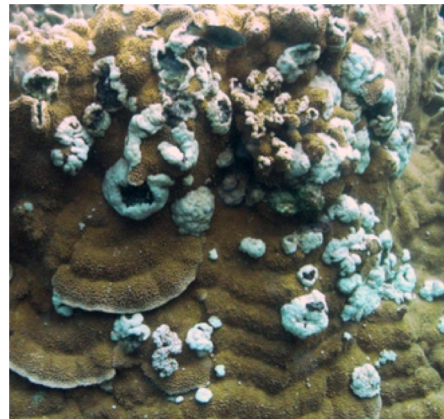
Growth anomalies



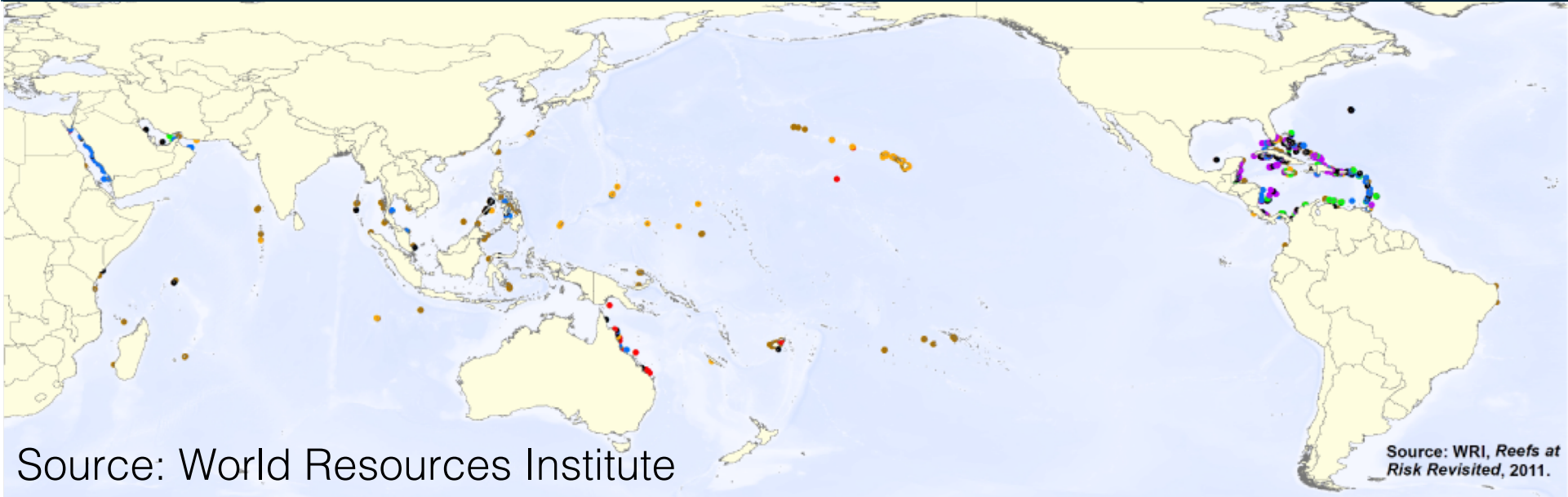
Discoloration



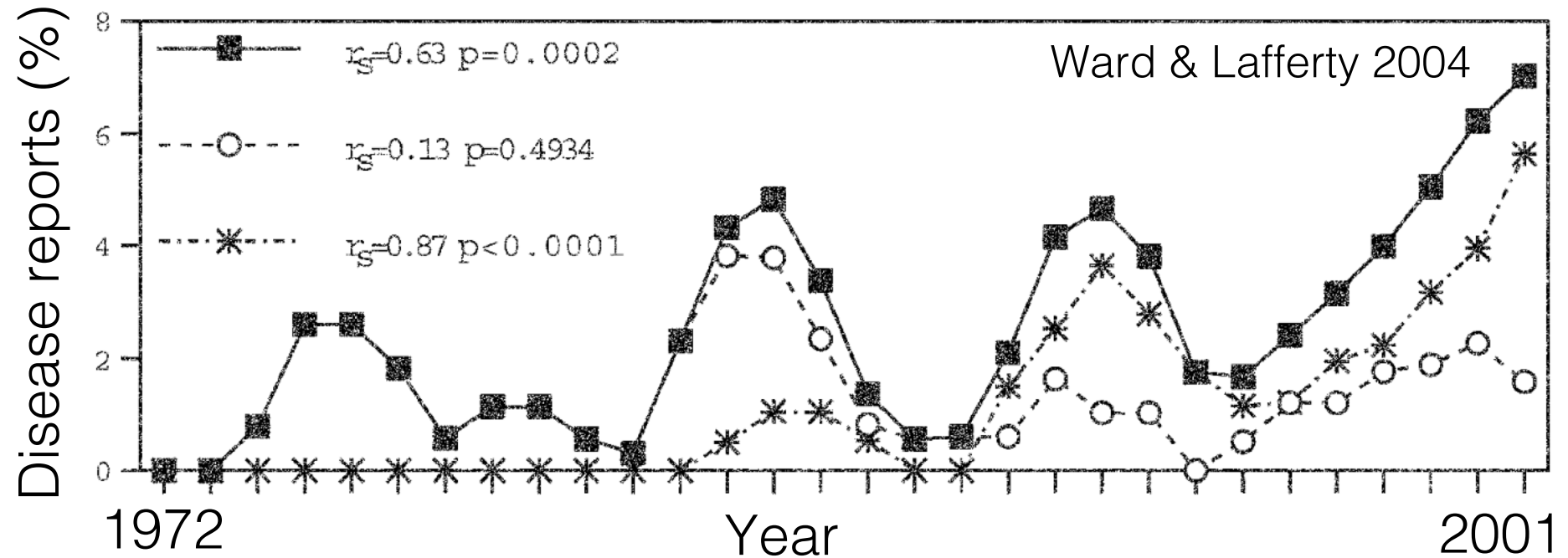
Tissue loss



Global incidences of coral disease, 1970-2010



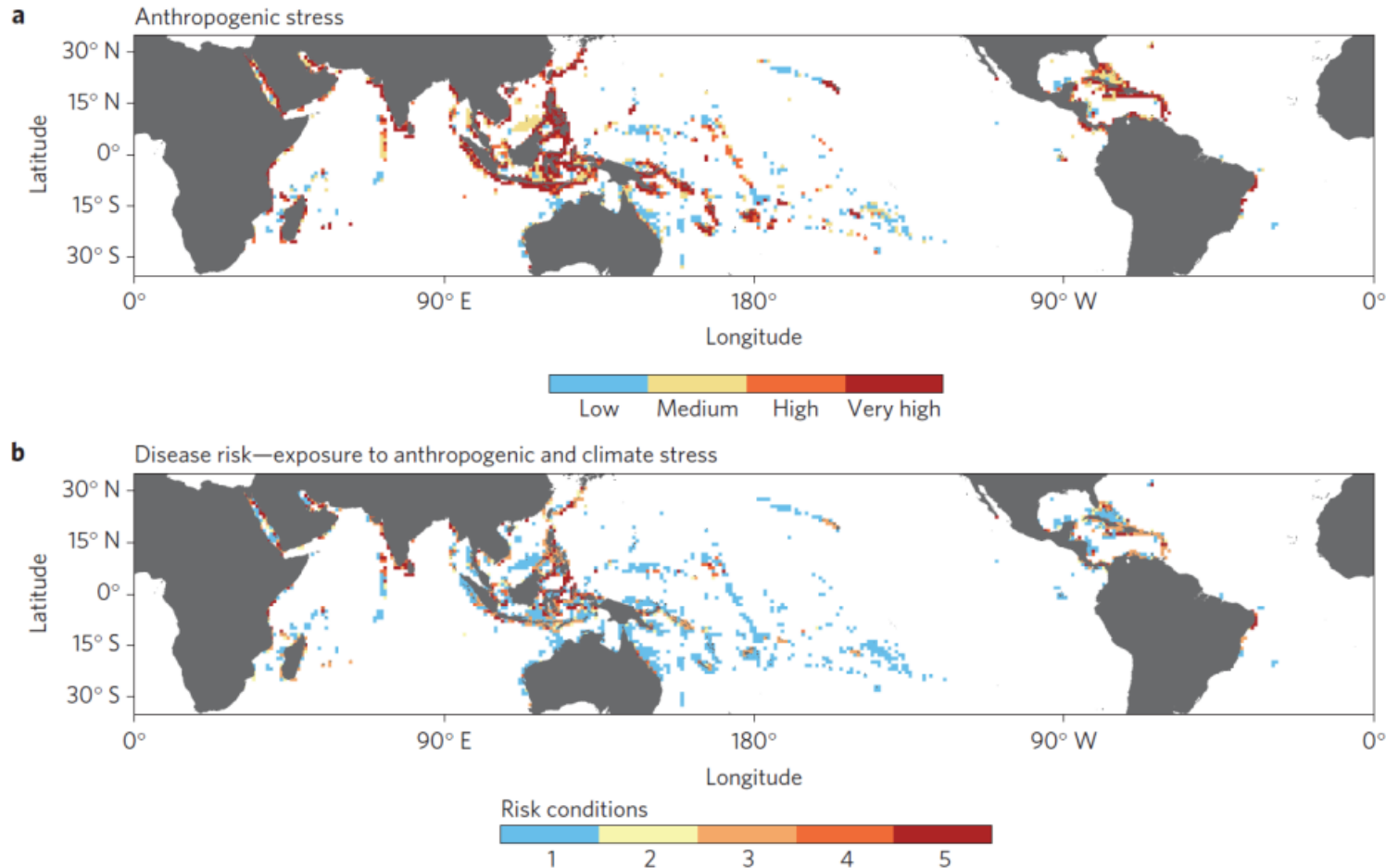
● Black-band disease ● Growth anomalies ● White plague ● White syndrome ● White-band disease ● Yellow band disease ● Other disease



Maynard et al 2015 Nature Climate Change

Increasing disease risk under
future climate scenarios

Coral disease may be as likely to
cause coral mortality as bleaching
in the coming decades



Fore-C: Goal & Objectives

Goal: Increase the resolution and predictive power of forecasts of coral disease outbreaks across the tropical Pacific

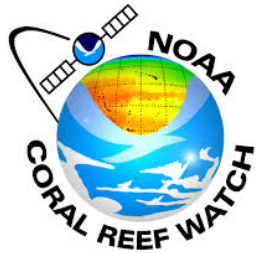
Objective 1: High-resolution satellite products from more regions and diseases

Objective 2: Develop short-term temperature forecasts

Objective 3: Develop satellite-derived water quality indices as coral disease predictors

Objective 4: Improve understanding of pre-visible coral stress response

Fore-C Team



Mark Eakin



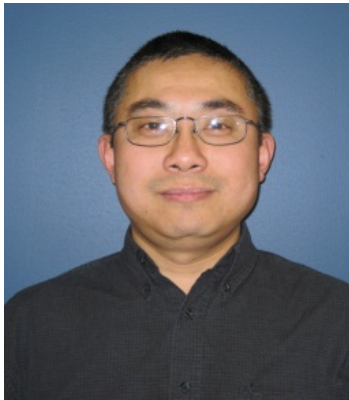
Megan Donahue



Jamie Caldwell



Scott Heron



Gang Liu



Erick Geiger



Austin Greene



Jacqueline de la Cour



Bernardo Vargas-Angel



Tracy Ainsworth

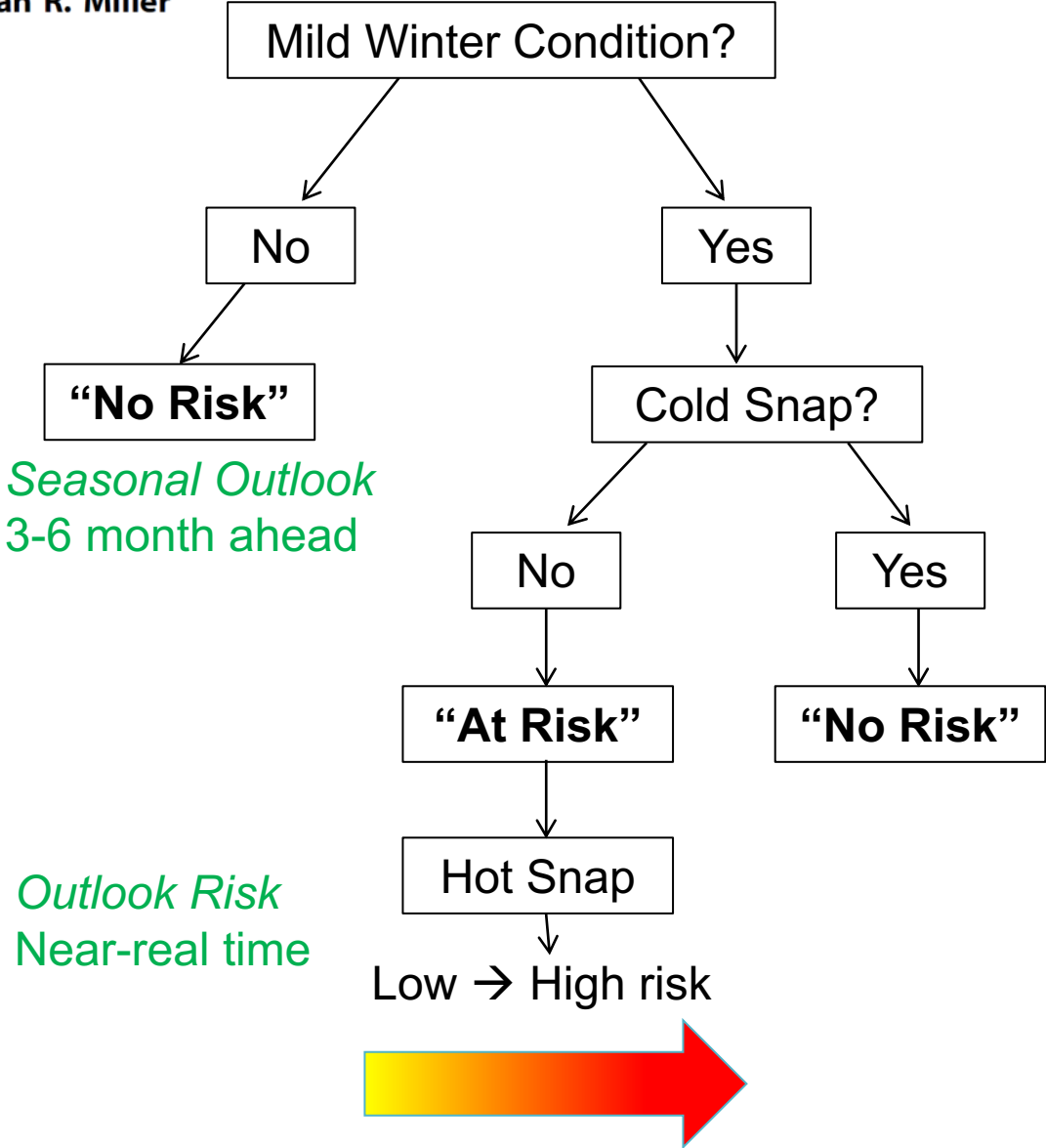
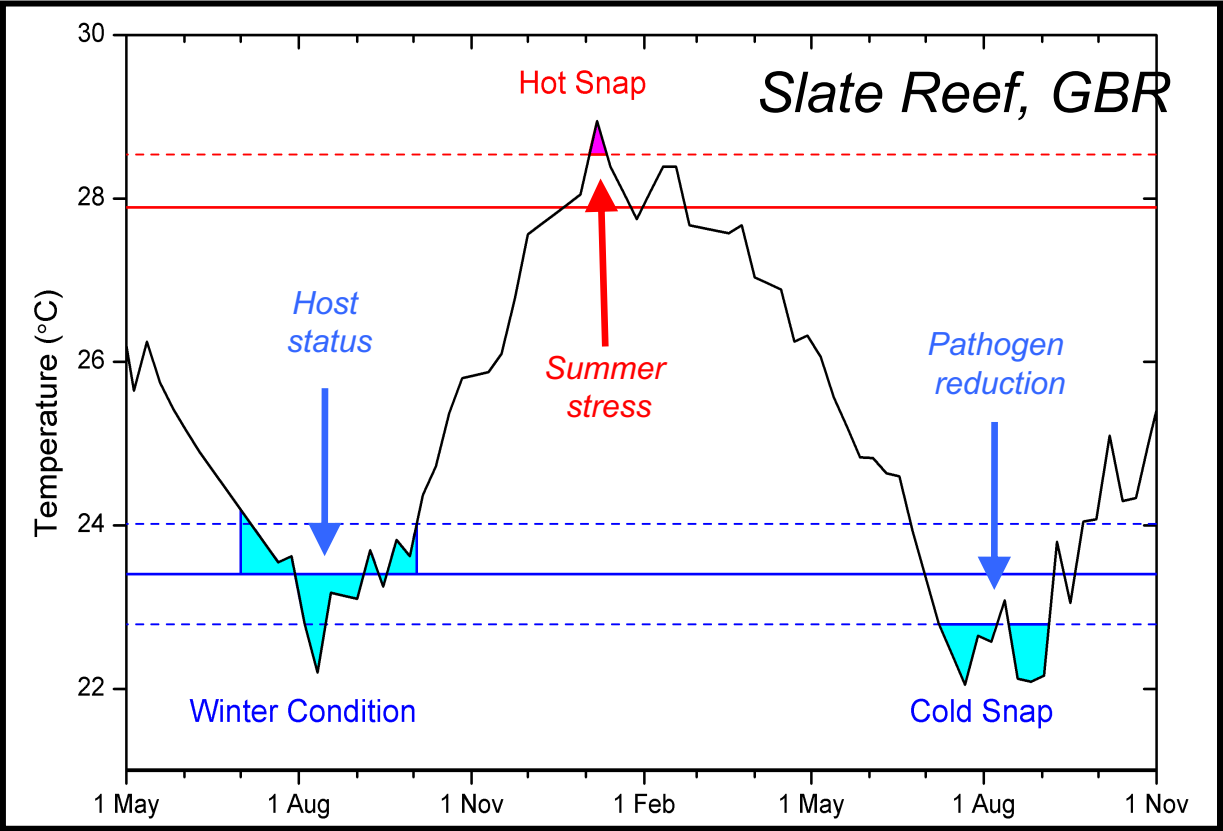


Bill Leggat



Summer Hot Snaps and Winter Conditions: Modelling White Syndrome Outbreaks on Great Barrier Reef Corals

Scott F. Heron^{1,2*}, Bette L. Willis³, William J. Skirving², C. Mark Eakin⁴, Cathie A. Page³, Ian R. Miller⁵



A satellite image of the Hawaiian Islands, showing the main chain of islands and several smaller ones. The water is dark blue, and the islands are light brown/green. Overlaid on the image are numerous white dots of varying sizes, representing predicted coral disease outbreaks. Two of these dots are circled in red, highlighting specific areas of interest. The text is overlaid on the top right and bottom left of the image.

Satellite SST-Based Coral Disease Outbreak Predictions for the Hawaiian Archipelago

Jamie M. Caldwell ^{1,*}, Scott F. Heron ^{2,3,4}, C. Mark Eakin ² and Megan J. Donahue ¹

311,320 colonies

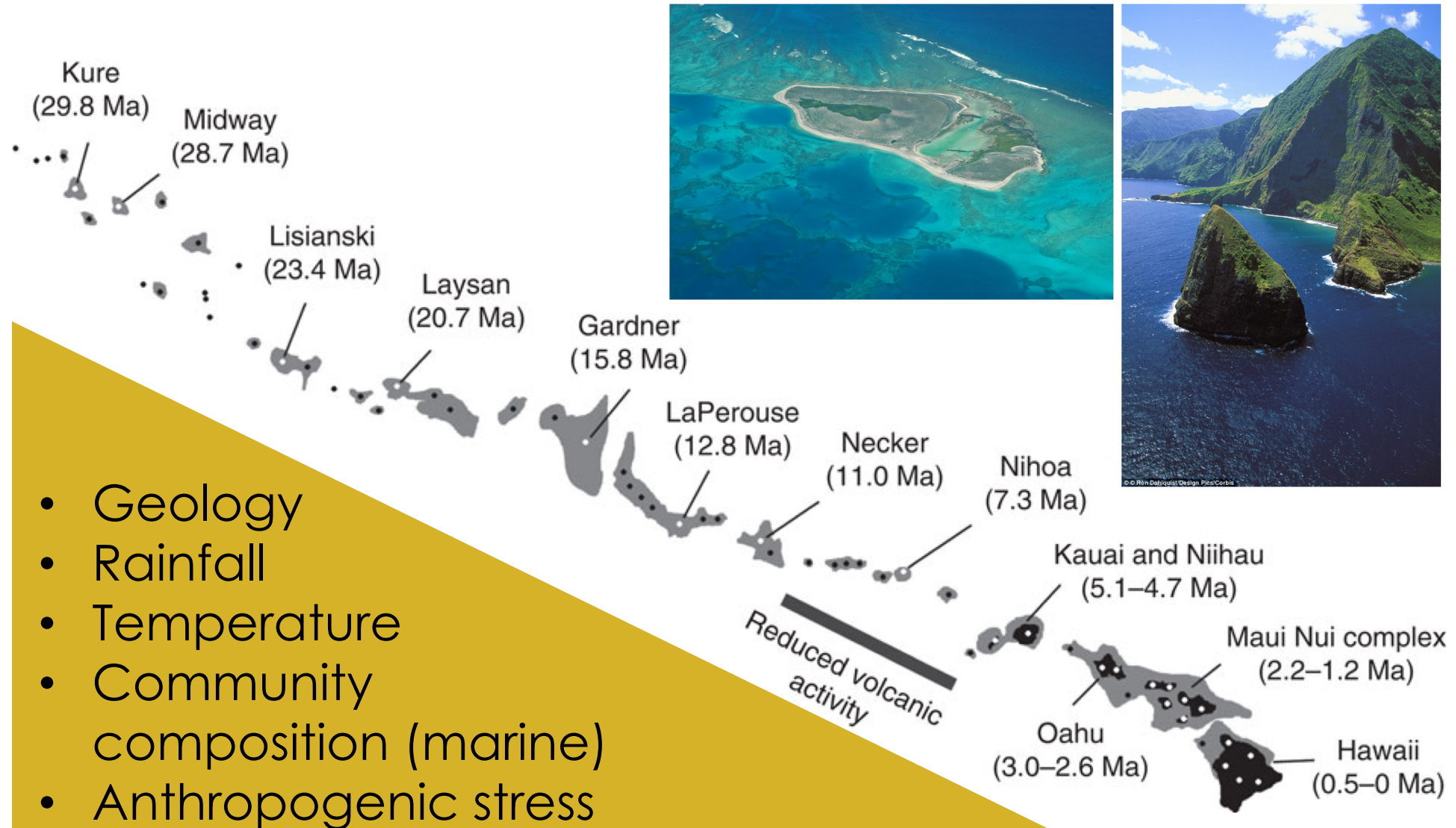
651 sites

18 island & atolls

12 years

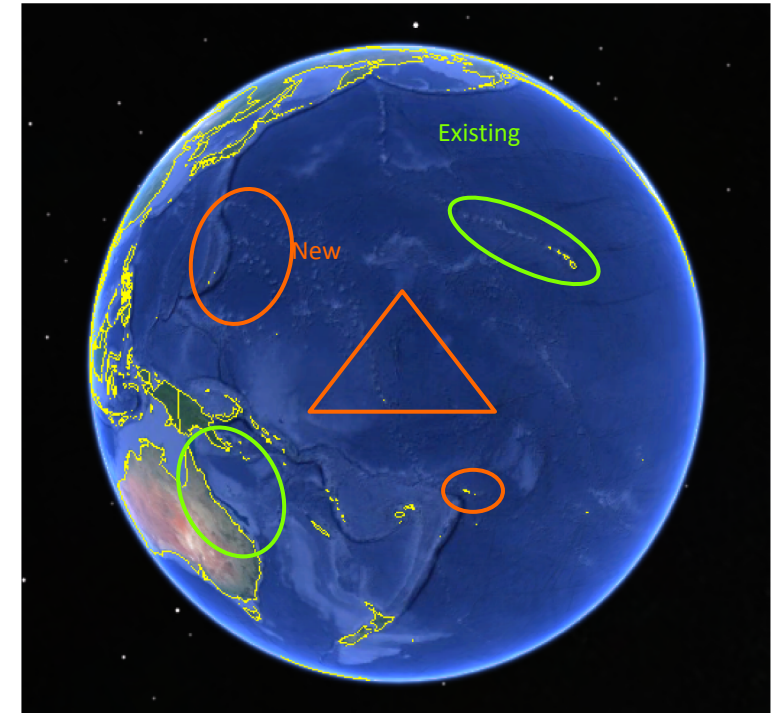
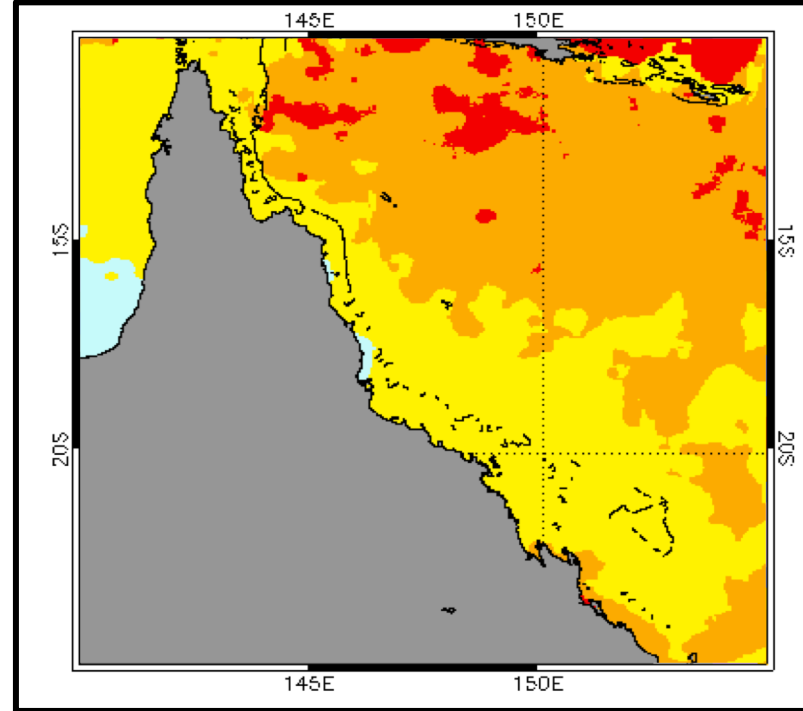
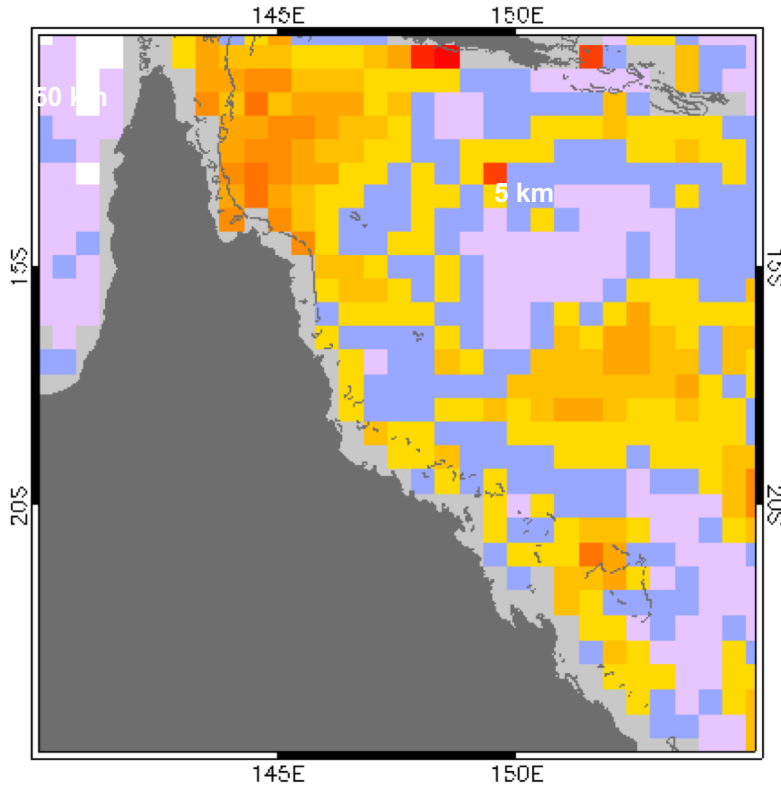
Montipora White Syndrome, Porites Growth Anomaly, Porites Tissue Loss

Coral disease in Hawai'i



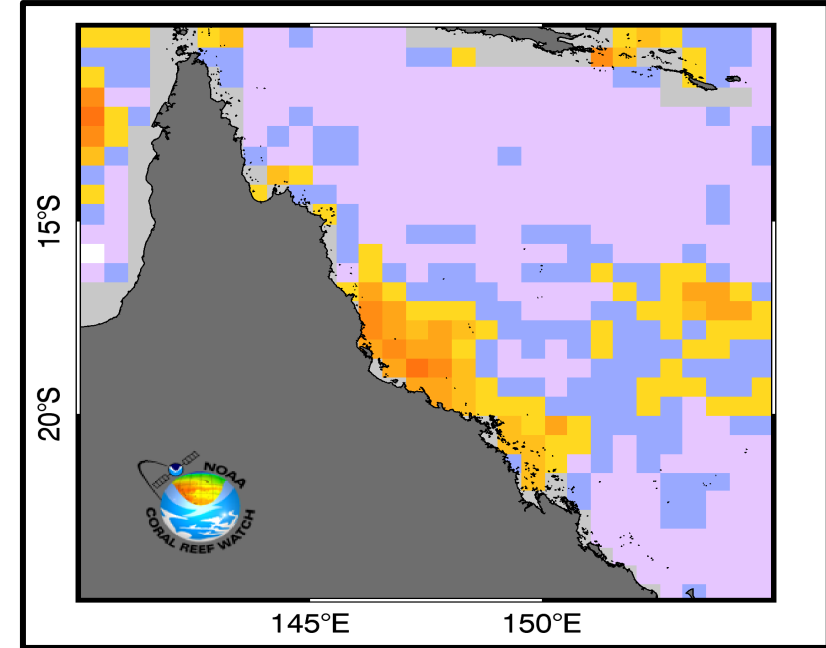
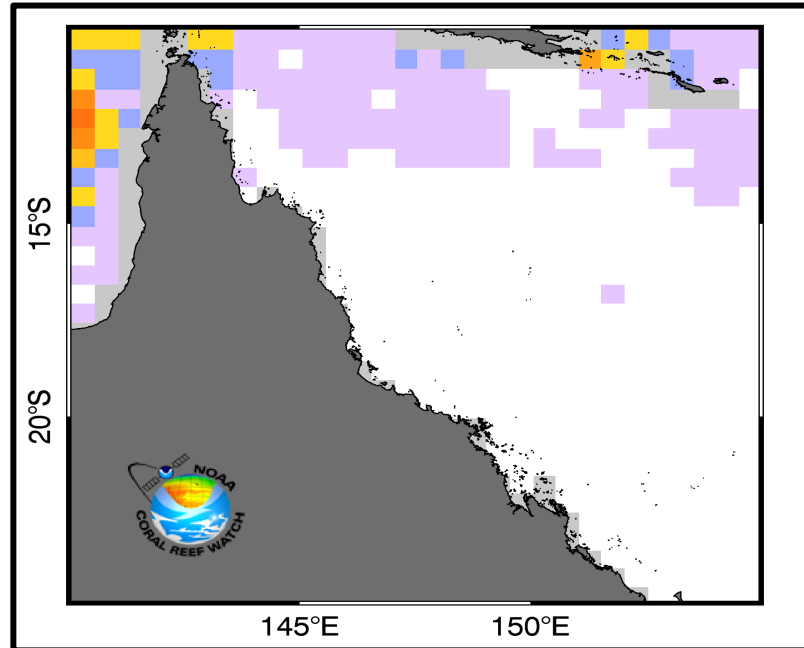
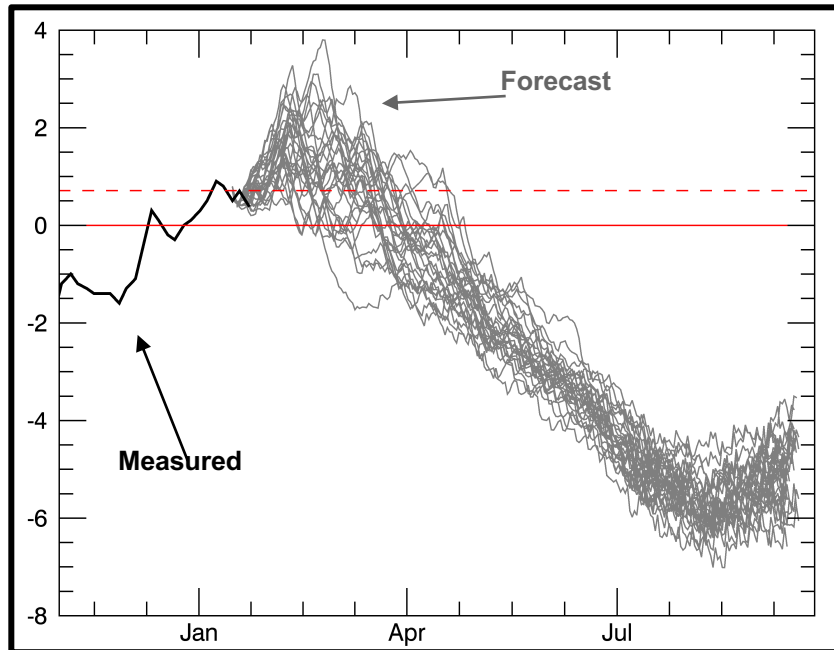
- Geology
- Rainfall
- Temperature
- Community composition (marine)
- Anthropogenic stress

Objective 1: High-resolution satellite products from more regions and diseases



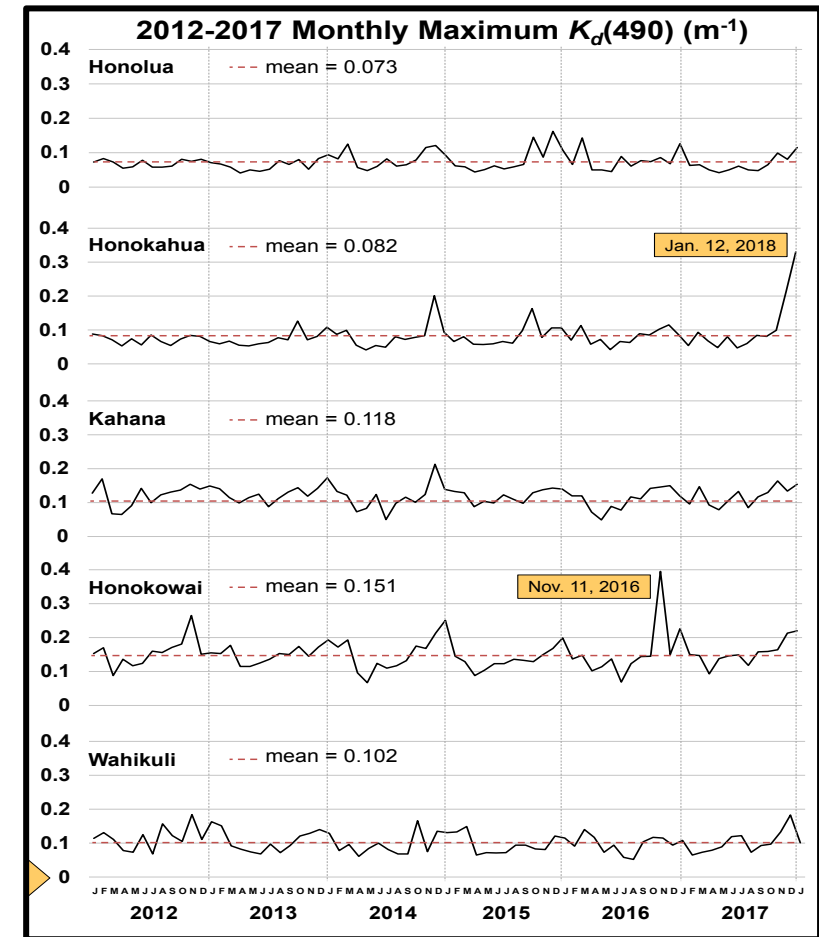
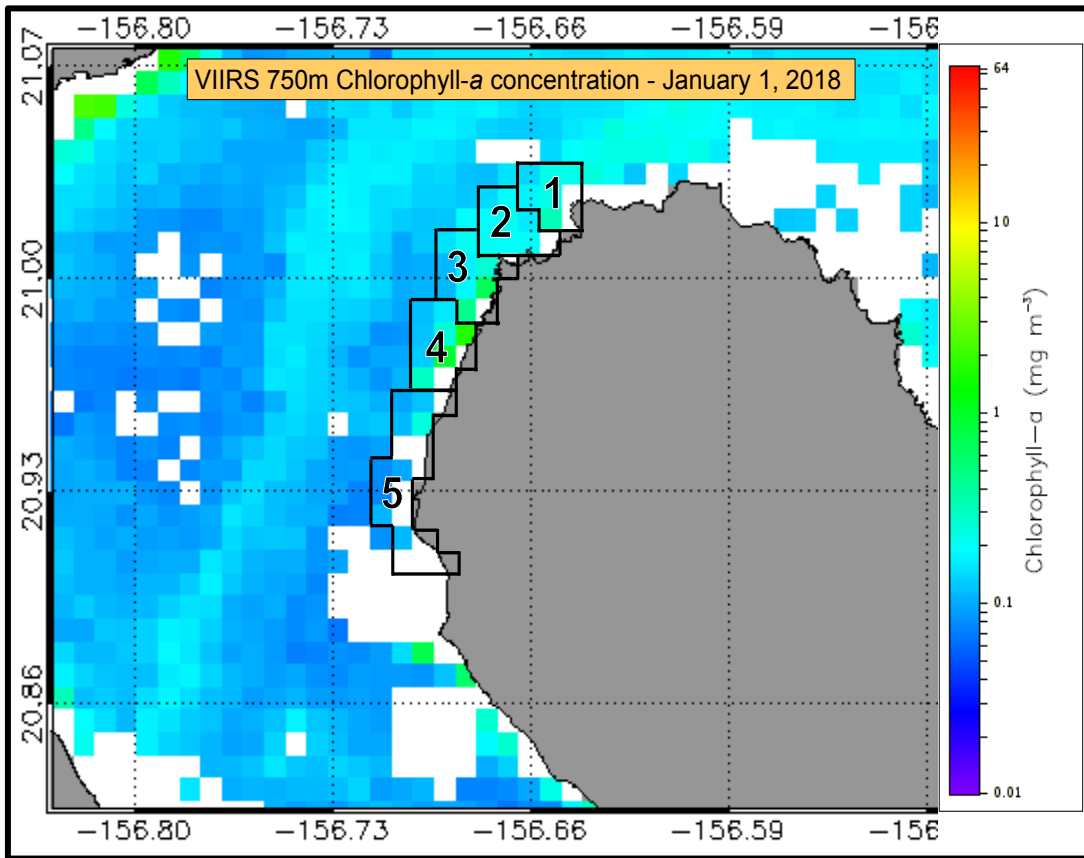
- *Updated satellite data products for SST at 5 km resolution*
- *Expansion to additional Pacific reef areas*
- *Expansion to additional coral diseases*

Objective 2: Use short-term temperature forecasts to build disease risk projections



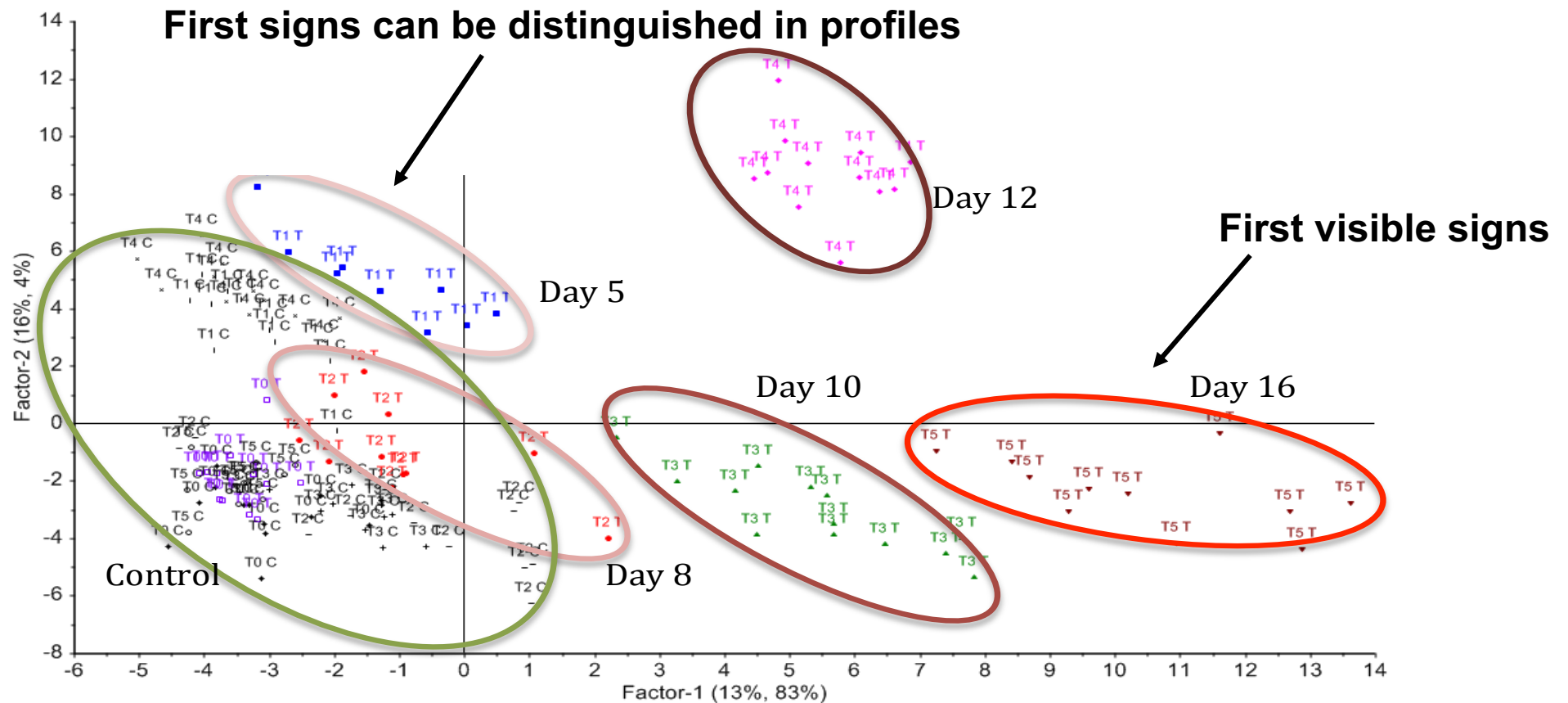
- *Climate models predict SST for the coming months*
- *Forecast disease risk based on relationships between disease and temperature anomalies*
- *Check out Scott's posters presenting initial results for GBR and Hawaii*

Objective 3: Develop satellite-derived water quality indices as coral disease predictors



- *Water quality is an important predictor for some coral diseases*
- *Developing tools based on chl-a and diffuse attenuation (turbidity)*

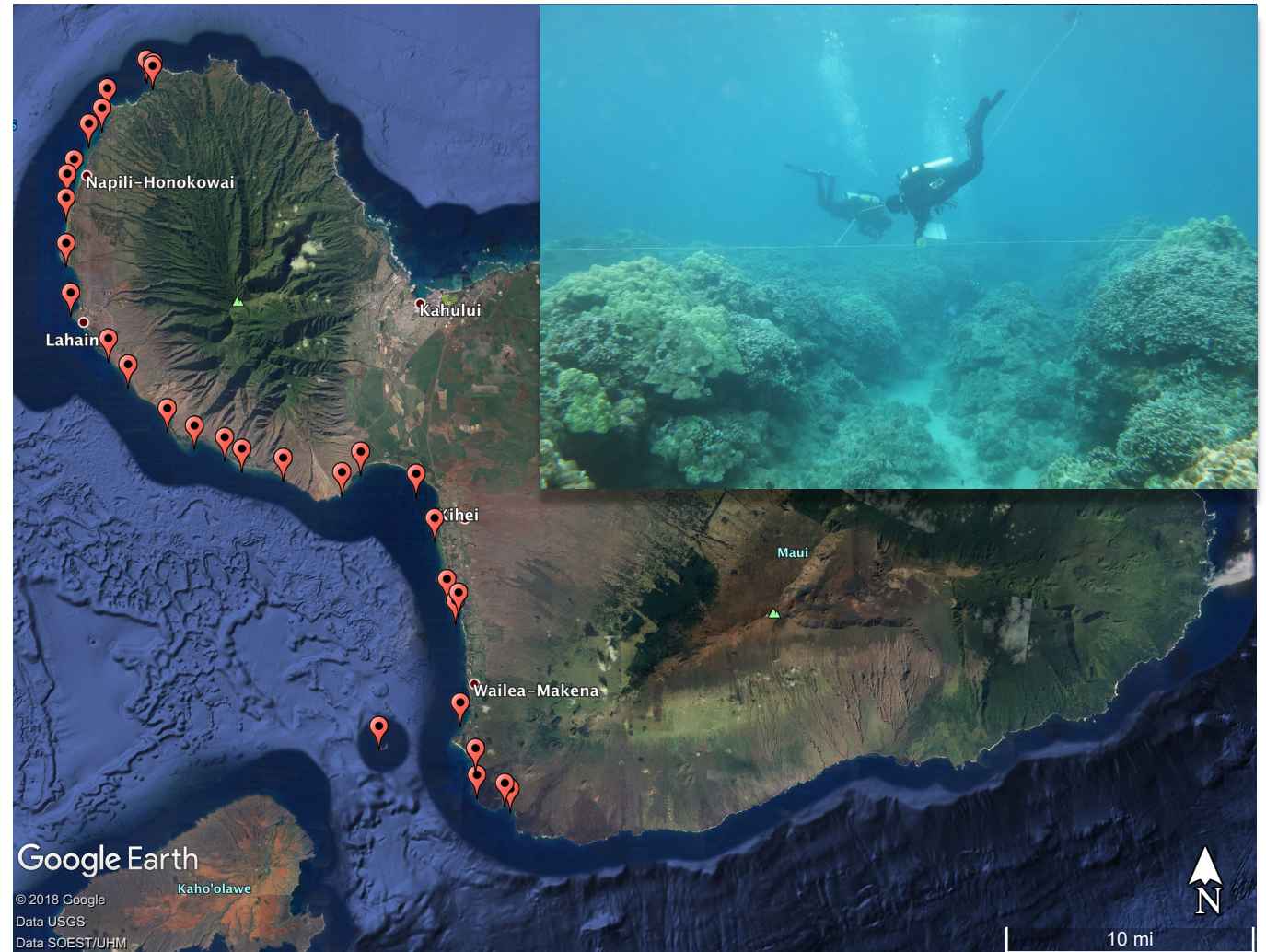
Objective 4: Improve understanding of pre-visible coral stress response



- Corals respond internally to stress before any visible signs are apparent
- Microbial and metabolomic profiling to understanding previsible impacts on corals

Metabolomic & Microbial Profiling

- Partners:
 - The Nature Conservancy
 - Division of Aquatic Resources
- West Maui
 - **Coral health and water quality** surveyed at **52 sites**
 - **2 coral species** at 20 sites
- Hawai'i
 - 12 sites
 - *Porites lobata*
 - Long-term water quality data
- Outbreak Response
 - Paired outbreak/nonoutbreak



Fore-C Team Meeting

JoLeah Lamb (Cornell University)

Bruce Monger (Cornell University)

Laurie Raymundo (U Guam)

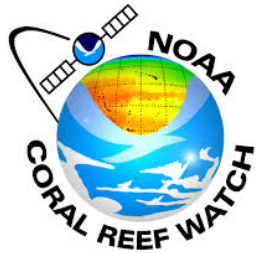
Courtney Couch (U Hawai'i → NOAA Ecosys Sciences)



Fore-C Focus Group

- >30 participants from The Nature Conservancy, Hawai'i DAR/DLNR, NOAA, Maui Ocean Center, US-FWS, PMNM, NPS, GBRMA
- Hawai'i, American Samoa, Guam, GBR

Fore-C Team



Mark Eakin



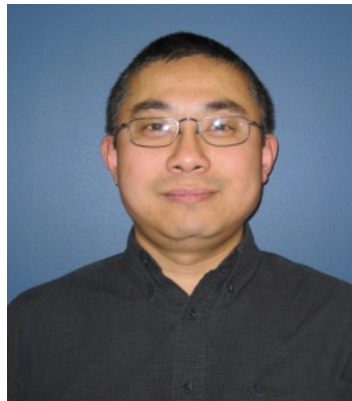
Megan Donahue



Jamie Caldwell



Scott Heron



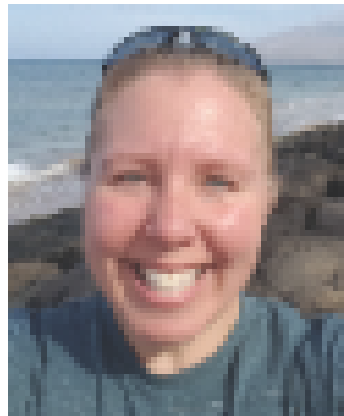
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